

It is estimated that the British mines will be exhausted in less than 600 to 800 years. It is further calculated that drawing upon only one of her fields, the Westphalian, Germany will not exhaust that before the end of the twenty-seventh century, but that by the beginning of the year 3000 the big coal fields of Bavaria and the Aachen and the Silesian districts will also be entirely used up. What will Europe do for fuel then? Fall back on the timber supply, of course. But the timber will also be a thing of the past.

"We have learned how efficient we are in both knowledge and effort in the matter," says the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, "advocating a system of road improvement throughout the country, and should turn our attention to the task of learning and doing. Improved roadways in both city and country invariably add to the comforts of life, and in so far as they do this, tend to increase the value of city and suburban property; while the aggregate of the sums now laid out for repairs upon poor roads and dislocated, shaky vehicles, if saved by judicious road-building, would make a material reduction in the expense account of American communities."

The readiness with which the Chinaman adapts himself to the position of defendant in an American court is admirable, thinks the Detroit Free Press. An immigrant of another race, being arrested and confronted with a charge of any kind, would be confused, and might possibly not make any defense, but the son of the Orient goes into the pocket of his buggy trousers, which is always well filled, engages a lawyer, and settles down to a fight as if he enjoyed it. He fights to the end, too, thriving on appeals and motions for a new trial, and often wiggles out of an apparently impossible position by sheer force of litigious persistence.

The Chicago Herald notes that "the old etymological absurdity which derives the word 'news' from the initial letters of the words denoting the points of the compass—north, east, west, south—is again going the rounds of the press. Such a derivation is equally correct with that of the Southern school boy who said that hominy was derived from homini (the dative case of homo, a man) because it was good 'for a man.' 'News' is simply the plural of the adjective new used as a noun. This French word nouvelle, the plural of nouvelle. Really, there is no science in which a little learning is so dangerous a thing as in philology."

According to the Boston Cultivator, "the people of Southern California are pleased with the new channel for Colorado River, which it has broken for itself, and which makes Salton Lake possible. The Lake will modify the arid, heated temperature of Southern California, Arizona and possibly also New Mexico. The Southern Pacific Railroad is about to try to stop the overflow of Colorado River on the ground that the lake is likely to destroy its property. But a lake for this arid region is far better than the desert that has hitherto existed there. Let the railroad company change its line to the northern shores of the lake, and await with confidence the increased business which an abundant supply of moisture will create in that region. It is likely that the courts will be appealed to for the purpose of preventing changes in the present course of the river, which will make a rich country out of what must otherwise always have been a desert."

That model lodging-houses have proven a benefit to the working classes few persons who have investigated the subject, believes the New York Observer, will probably deny. That they have met the need of the poorer classes of the wage earners seems doubtful. The evidence shows that much remains yet to be accomplished in this direction. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that even from a merely commercial point of view, the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes, if properly carried out, is profitable. It is stated that the eleven companies in London existing for this purpose pay an average dividend of rather more than four per cent, while in Glasgow model lodging-houses bring in from four and a half to five per cent. on the outlay. The rentals appear to be beyond the means of a considerable portion of the working class. The fact that there is a profitable side to the investment will be likely to bring about more widely spread improvement along the same line. Meanwhile philanthropists having accomplished so much will be able to turn their attention to a somewhat cheaper class of houses for those whose means make them a necessity.

IN MARCHING ARRAY, THE NATION'S HOSTS OF ARTISANS APPEARED.

Chicago's Monster Demonstration—From Ocean to Ocean the War Was General. The Occasion Free from Brawl and Tumults—A Credit to Participants.

"In Union There Is Strength."
Among the few American holidays, Labor Day has won a prominence deserved and distinctively its own. Not only do the largest cities unite in its observance but smaller towns as well have caught the spirit, and by common consent the day is made a time when, undisturbed by any of the troubles that may have agitated their world, the tailors of the nation meet in grand review, and not only their associates but their fellow men who stand in the relation of employers are given opportunity to more thoroughly appreciate that "in union there is strength."

The workingmen, by consistent argument and persistent work, have gained in nearly every State, legal recognition of the day; and by the moderation with which they participate in the celebration, they have dispelled all those forebodings of trouble with which the idea was first received.

The shrewdness with which questions of public import are considered; the mastery system with which they unite to accomplish chosen aims; the cogency of reasoning in support of their position when opposition is encountered; the justice which generally characterizes their action—all have tended to inspire a respect in the minds of employers, legislators and professional men vastly different from the indifference, patronizing and condescending, meted them but comparatively few years ago.

Now, when Labor Day arrives, the participants march in review before men learned in letters and high in state councils and authority; they listen to addresses delivered by orators from Congress halls and America's most famed pulpits; they present in solid rank an organization surpassing in strength that of which no other class is capable. And the men who witness them, those who address them, and those who employ them, feel respect, honor, and elation that this organized host represents so much of the wealth, strength and intelligence of the nation, and that, untold, it has achieved and maintains a position so creditable to itself and the country.

In Chicago, probably, occurred the largest and most imposing demonstration of the day. Ten thousand men marched through the streets to the time of lively music, their columns gayly decked with flags and banners. Three times ten thousand of their fellow-workmen watched them from the walks, and countless thousands of other spectators joined the moving throng. For an hour and a half the procession could be seen from a given point.

The reviewing stand was occupied by the chief officials of the city and many men prominent in public and professional life, many of whom, after the divisions had dispersed for their regular picnic outing, became spectators.

At Milwaukee, Wis., the laboring men turned out 5,000 strong. Nearly all the principal manufacturing establishments were closed. The procession was one of the largest ever seen in Milwaukee. The largest showing of numbers, having nearly 1,500 men in line.

At Indianapolis, Ind., work in the industrial establishments was suspended, and stores and offices were closed. A street parade, by labor organizations, with about 4,000 men in line was the feature, followed by a picnic, where addresses were delivered by Judge Howe, Morris Ross, and Rev. E. W. Dexter.

The day was generally observed as a holiday in the principal manufacturing centers of the State. Jesse Harper, of Illinois, and J. A. Houser, of Indiana, were among the prominent speakers. The day was generally observed in Michigan towns. Grand Rapids stopped for busy work, and the thousands of Ottawa, Mich., at Jackson the labor unions of Battle Creek, joined in celebrating the day and sent a delegation several hundred strong. A. E. Cobb, made addresses. At Muskegon not a wheel turned in any of the mills or factories, and after a fine parade in the morning followed by speeches, a picnic was held at Lake Michigan Park, concluding with a pyrotechnic display in the evening.

At Detroit, after the morning parade, a picnic with athletic games was held in an afternoon. Business was virtually suspended in the city, and the day passed away without a single disturbing incident.

At Buffalo, N. Y., Governor Hill arrived early, accompanied by Gen. McEwan and Col. Ruppert. He was met at the city hall by the Citizens' Reception Committee, which included Mayor Bishop. The Governor reviewed the parade and afterward delivered an address at the Labor Day picnic.

In other cities of the State the day was becomingly celebrated. In New York two parades took place. The Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union took place. Many women were in the ranks of marchers. In the afternoon Senator Peffer and others made addresses. At Troy there were a mammoth parade and picnic in the afternoon. Lieut. Gov. Jones reviewed the parade and made a speech. At Rochester there was an entire cessation of business and parades and picnics were the order of the day. At Utica every manufacturing business was closed and nearly all the stores were closed and nearly all the labor unions joined in a joint parade and picnic in the afternoon.

Business in San Francisco was partially suspended and 3,500 men were in the line of parade. Twenty thousand men paraded in St. Louis and spent the afternoon and evening in picnic at Lindell Park. In Canada, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto observed the day as a holiday, and parades and picnics were general. The parade at Denver, Colo., had 12,000 men in line and was reviewed by the Governor and Mayor. Business was suspended. After the parade at Cincinnati the various unions went to Woodlawn Park, where Maj. McKimley and John Setz made addresses. At St. Paul most of the business houses were closed. After the morning parade the afternoon was devoted to picnics and games. At Cleveland business was suspended and after the morning parade athletic contests were held at Forest City Park in the afternoon. At Memphis, Tenn., the Farmers' Alliance joined in the parade on horseback.

each man carrying a wisp of hay or a cotton ball in his hat. At Boston, Portland, Me., and Concord, N. H., a heavy storm marred the day and prevented the parades. The day was a general holiday.

In Kansas City, Mo., the various unions paraded, but few of the business houses were closed. A ball at the Exposition Building wound up the day.

The parade at Minneapolis was the largest ever held. Mayor Winston and other speakers addressed the unions in the afternoon at Athletic Park.

At Pittsburgh the day was not observed except by the closing of the courts and banks. Demonstrations were made at Greensburg, Wheeling and surrounding towns.

New York Short Chapters.
The Youngstown (Ohio) Bridge Works turned. Loss, \$75,000; Insurance, \$35,000.

Hannibal, Mo., a colored woman, was killed near Archer, Mo., by Harry Early, a negro lad 17 years old.

The failure of the late Turkish Ministry to suppress brigandage is said to have been the cause of its downfall.

John Ostrum, Superintendent of the Jackson mines, near Lead, was shot and killed by John St. Pierre, the night watchman.

Enough benches have arrived in Baltimore during the past few weeks to supply almost four benches to every inhabitant of the United States.

John Osterman, Treasurer of Indianapolis, city and county, retired. He is succeeded by Victor M. Bachus, a fellow Democrat.

Secretary Spooner has left Washington on his tour of Western military posts, accompanied by Quartermaster General Baileister and Lieut. Howard.

A TERRIBLE forest fire is raging in the Cascade Mountains, near Hot Springs. It extends a distance of twenty-five miles, fanned by a strong wind.

The short house and machinery in a mining shaft near Stockton, Utah, belonging to Congressman Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, were burned. Loss, about \$45,000.

Jacobs Xenois resigned the professorship of mathematics in Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. He goes to Wyoming to accept a position with a university out there.

Charles Snyder, of Miles City, Mont., was charged with "frustrating" Louis Dinkler, but refused his proposal of marriage and he eluded her terribly with a knife. He is arrested.

CRACOW (Russia) authorities are treating a cabman's strike in that city by fining the owners of the cabs for not coming to some sort of arrangement with the men, the only thing being that the cabs shall be run, whatever happens.

At Reno, Nev., Mont. Lee Odair, a miner, and Bryant McDonald, a farmer, became involved in a political discussion. McDonald said he would shoot Odair if he grabbed him by the back of the neck and began "pummeling" him. McDonald fired four shots, killing his assailant, and gave himself up.

After Fifteen Years.
A few miles out of the city of Bankok there is a mineral spring, and near it a bungalow much frequented by the Europeans in the city. An Englishman says that one evening as he rode up to this bungalow, a gentleman was alighting from his howdah at the entrance.

As soon as he had dismounted, his driver, who was seated on the head of my elephant, ordered it to advance. The instant he spoke, the animal which had moved aside to make room for us, flapped his great ears, and then turned sharply around, facing my driver.

Suddenly, without the least warning, he stretched out his long trunk and whipped it about the body of my man. Then, before any one had time to interfere, he raised him high in the air and brought him to the ground with tremendous force. As the poor fellow struck the earth we could hear his bones crack. But the elephant was not done with him. The next moment he had placed his huge foot on the head and chest of the prostrate driver. When he raised his trunk and waved it over the body of the crushed, mutilated body.

The gentleman whose elephant had committed the terrible deed was greatly distressed. He said that he had purchased the animal from the king's pen, that it had always been exceedingly gentle and well-disposed. The animal was blind, one eye having been put out by an attendant fifteen years previous.

It was my driver, I learned the next day, who had put out the elephant's eye. He was at the time one of the guards at the king's stock pen, and, for some misdemeanor committed by the animal, had thrown a stone, which struck the creature full in the eye.

The elephant was so enraged thereafter at the sight of him, that, fearing for his life, the man left the place. But the injured animal had bided his time, and after fifteen years of waiting had terribly punished his enemy.

Quick Wit.
One of Lord Carnarthen's future constituents once asked the youthful candidate his opinion upon some abstruse question of which he knew nothing. "Let him alone!" cried another, derisively; "don't you see he's nothing but a baby?" "What do you think?" reiterated his inquirer, heedless of the interruption and determined to have an answer. "I think," said Lord Carnarthen, with ready wit, "that it is high time for all babies to be in bed!" and so saying he gathered up his papers and disappeared from the platform. Again—and this last anecdote is so well known as to have become well-nigh historical—at a crowded meeting just before his election, he was interrupted by the question: "Does your mother know you're out?" "Yes, she does," was the instant retort, "and by Tuesday night she will know I'm in." His prophecy proved correct and he headed the poll by a large majority.

It is stated that in England recently an incandescent electric light was burned for 11,562 hours, and on being removed from the holder the filament was found to be still whole and sound.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Open or Shut?
The movement to close the World's Fair at Chicago Sundays is a movement hostile to the Fair itself.—New York World.

There does not seem to be much occasion for difference of opinion. The debate is all on the side of Sunday closing.—St. Paul Globe.

What the people will endorse is the application of common sense to the question. Beyond this neither custom nor law can go.—New York Press.

By a vote of 56 to 36, the lady managers of the World's Fair registered themselves in favor of the fair closing its doors on Sunday.—Milwaukee News.

The wise course, and the one that will in the end be adopted, is to admit the public to the fair on seven days in the week with certain restrictions on Sunday.—Indianapolis Journal.

Whatever position the reader may take upon the question of opening the World's Fair on Sunday, he must admit that the American Sabbath Union made a powerful protest before the Board of Managers.—Omaha Bee.

Open Fair gates would immensely diminish drunkenness, disorder, excursions, crime, and depredations of a various nature by engaging the attention and time of tens of thousands in an orderly, pleasant, and profitable manner.—Troy Press.

The exhibition is being conducted under the auspices of the government, which has invited all other nations to participate therein, and it would be anomalous indeed if the managers should trample upon the laws which hedge the institution of the Sabbath and fling an insult into the face of every Christian in the land.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The machinery of the Fair may be stopped on Sunday to prevent the noise and give its attendants rest. But to close the Exposition on the one day when all the thousands of people can almost visit it would not only be an injustice to them, and a fatal blow to the financial success of the Fair, but a foolish concession to a superstition which no longer dominates America or any other civilized country.—New York World.

Foreign War Clouds.
Everybody has been watching so long for an outbreak of war in Europe that it would now be about the most surprising thing that could happen.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is one good material reason for keeping the peace at present. Russia has just ordered a new rifle for her infantry and would probably rather not fight until rearmament is completed.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Certainly if the Emperor desired war he could find a better pretext in this (Danubian) incident than has served for many a previous outbreak, and an occasion which would give him an active role in England, whether this latter country desired it or not. But William has said he was for peace, and evidently meant it.—Springfield Republican.

The Dardanelles incident would probably have caused war had it occurred a dozen years ago. At present, however, France is on Russia's side. Turkey is partially acquiescent on account of her opposition to England. England will make no formidable protest under present conditions. Slowly, but adroitly and surely, Russia is forcing her way to the southward, and the old Muscovite dream of a world empire is being realized.

Short crops will not stand in the way of war, but may precipitate it. The French are eager at all times for a row. The masses in Russia and Germany would welcome a campaign to relieve the monotony of semi-starvation. Austria and Italy have their internal troubles. England has vast interests on the continent and in Asia and Africa. If there is any big disturbance going on she will be dragged in. France and Russia cannot much longer contemplate the triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy without making an effort to smash it, and the first flash of gunpowder will be followed by a general European war.—Atlanta Constitution.

Minneapolis Says No.
St. Paul—not the apostle, who was not a matrimonial enthusiast, but the neighbor of Minneapolis—asked Minnie to marry him. Minnie says "No."—Detroit Journal.

St. Paul has proposed, but Minneapolis has rejected his suit. She says she won't marry the fellow who is so badly in debt and can give within five miles of her.—Buffalo Times.

Miss Minneapolis forlorn publication of the banns that were to make her one with Mr. St. Paul, and lets out the secret that five miles of comparatively open space lies between them.—Louisville Journal.

Minneapolis prefers to go it alone, and suggests a decline to unite in bonds of matrimonial wedlock with St. Paul. The newspaper declines between these two cities will be fanned into fresh flames for a while.—Buffalo Commercial.

St. Paul made a very bad move when she proposed consolidation with Minneapolis. The spiteful four city makes the suggestion the occasion for mud slinging at the other twin, and at the same time booms herself in the most vainglorious fashion.—Kansas City Times.

Grants and Squalls.
There can be no doubt that this decree will prove a direct blessing to this country.—Burlington Hawkeye.

A hungry man does not examine his breakfast with a microscope before he eats it.—Philadelphia Record.

The popular clamor for cheap food compelled the government to break the monopoly of the flour trade, and, although a great deal of our pork has entered Germany through Holland and Denmark as Danish and Dutch smoked meat.—Minneapolis Journal.

The great American hog seems to have at last got the German bars to such a height that it will have no trouble in jumping over them.—Kansas City Times.

This action of the German Government will very materially increase our exports of pork and its products, and it is therefore a matter of very great importance to the West.—Omaha Bee.

Germany has removed the prohibition placed upon American pork. This news will be received with a grunt of approval in Chicago and Kansas City.—Minneapolis Tribune.

RUINOUS EARTHQUAKE.

SAN SALVADOR DEVASTATED THE NINTH TIME.

The Volcanoes Gave Warning by Their Usual Activity—Only the Coast Cities Escape—Loss of Property Tremendous—Life Loss Comparatively Small.

Pursued by an Evil Fate,
San Salvador, the smallest but most populous and one of the most prosperous of the five Central American republics, is again in ruins, and for the ninth time since its founding in 1528 by Senor Jorge de Alvarado, the city of San Salvador is leveled by an earthquake.

Millions of dollars' worth of property and many lives were destroyed in the republic by this visitation. Whole towns were wiped out, and so far as advice received from the capital indicate, hardly a city in the country, except those along the coast, escaped the awful effects of the convulsion.

There had been indications for several days past—that a seismic disturbance of more than usual power might be expected. The volcanoes of San Salvador, San Miguel, and Izabal have been unusually active, and deep subterranean rumblings and slight earth tremors have been felt.

Such things are not uncommon there, however, and while there was a feeling of uneasiness there was no great alarm felt.

At just five minutes before 2 o'clock in the morning the earth began to shake. The wave had a strong vertical and oscillatory movement. People rushed into the streets in their night clothing, and while the shock lasted only twenty seconds, before it had passed away there was a panic-stricken mob making its way to the open country outside the city.

The scene was terribly sublime. Men, women, and children were shrieking and crying, the streets were full of houses, cracked, tottered, and fell; there was a deep, continuous rumble as of heavy thunder; the sky was overcast and the air was filled with a fine, penetrating dust. While the shock lasted the earth rose and fell in long waves, and strong men were unable to keep their feet. The panic-stricken mob flocked to the open ground outside the city; temporary shelters were thrown up wherever possible, but nearly all the men and a great many of the women and children had only the sky for a cover.

All through the morning there were slight shocks, but none approaching in intensity that which had been so destructive.

The inhabitants were afraid to return to their houses, and are making themselves as comfortable as possible in the temporary camps until the commotion subsides.

President Ezeta is doing his best to stop the panic and care for the homeless people until it is considered safe for them to go back to their homes.

The towns throughout the country have suffered more severely than the capital even. Amalujoito and Comasagua were destroyed. Coatepeque, Santa Tecla, San Pedro, and Masahuat were so badly shaken that they are practically ruined, while the shock was plainly felt and damage was done by it at Santa Anna and San Miguel.

It is impossible at this writing to form any idea as to the number of lives which were lost. Two people were killed at San Salvador, and a few at other places.

It is feared, however, that there have been many people killed in the smaller towns. The loss of property will run well into the millions.

This is the ninth time since its founding and destruction, with the loss of thirty years, that San Salvador has been destroyed by earthquake shocks.

April 6, 1854, not a single house was left in the city fit for habitation, and over three hundred lives were lost. The worst disaster since the founding of the city was the falling of buildings filled up all of the wells and drinking places.

Again, March 10, 1872, the city was shaken to the ground. Over \$5,000,000 worth of property was destroyed then and appeared of fifty lives were lost, and more than five hundred seriously injured.

The entire republic comprises only of 7,500 square miles, 300 less than Massachusetts, and it is peopled by 400,000 inhabitants, 200,000 Indians, 300,000 mestizos, and 3,000 negroes. It is very mountainous, and thickly dotted by volcanoes, having no less than eleven active at different times, contributing to the destruction of lives and property.

Tracico, 4,000 feet high, is the only one which is unceasingly active. The soil is good, in places remarkably rich, and the country has built up a very large trade in maize, oranges, lemons, guavas, coffee, cotton, tobacco, plantains, and sugar. But by far the most valuable product is indigo, though the quantity raised has considerably decreased since independence was attained in 1821. Numerous fine estates are owned by the mineral wealth of the country is largely undeveloped. Rich silver mines are altogether neglected, and the iron trade, though large deposits of excellent ore exist, has fallen into decay. The manufacture of coarse cotton goods, cutlery and ironware.

San Salvador has been the scene of many violent revolutions, and has many times been at war with surrounding states. She has never been whipped, but has had several close calls.

The title of republic has been sustained since 1856. In all Central American revolutions San Salvador has been obliged, because of her geographical position, to take an active part.

The government at present is vested in a president and two houses of congress, the senate consisting of twelve members, and the house of representatives of twenty-four members. Every male citizen over twenty-one years of age is entitled to vote, except domestic servants, those without legal occupation, those who contract debts fraudulently, owe money past due to the state, enter the service of a foreign power, or are of notoriously bad character. It will be seen that the San Salvadorans observe a decidedly modern form of government. The standing army consists of 1,000 men, and the militia of 5,000. The Roman Catholic religion is recognized by the state, but all denominations are protected. The republic has a very well endowed university at the capital, San Salvador, and its work is highly regarded.

Peace has prevailed since 1865, when President Harrios was shot by successful insurgents.

The city of Jacksonvill, Fla., protects catfish in the river as scavengers. It is a five-dollar fine to catch one of them and the fish seem to know it. The river is full of them, and they vary in size from a baby to a 200-pound man.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

THAT terrible fall which dislocated the Kaker's knee-caps did not even jar the toggle-joint of his tongue. Man, imperial man, is indeed wonderfully made.

A New Jersey woman who married a cowboy now has to pay him \$3 a week alimony. Here's one instance of retribution—the woolly West for once gets even with Jersey.

A PARAGRAPH is now going the rounds that "the Chinese do not permit their women to be photographed." It will take something higher than the Chinese wall to keep the kodak out of the empire.

AND now Chicago boasts a leprosy case. When New York discovered that it had a leper a few days ago it was not to be expected that the announcement of a similar find in Chicago would be long delayed.

If you hear a man mispronounce a word, the polite thing to do, if you have occasion to repeat it, is to mispronounce it as he did. Anything else would be in the nature of a correction, and few people like that.

When you go on a visit, always announce how long you intend to stay. Your hostess is curious to know, and by telling her, you will give her a chance to plan your pleasures to fit the time you will spend with her.

In all the cities the theatrical managers complain of the press of stage-struck females—girls, and wives who have abandoned their husbands—to take part in comic opera. They would find in the long run more happiness and profit in the kitchen.

More suicides are committed in the hottest month of the year than in the eleven months put together. If you are feeling at all despondent about anything, compel yourself to be more cheerful—Your relatives do not want to put on heavy crape in hot weather.

The people who are always expecting to die usually live the longest. If a man wants to live a long life let him moan and groan at the slightest pain, and talk of death as though it nudged him every moment on the elbow. He is the man who lives to be the oldest inhabitant.

The piano has become such a nuisance in Boston that practicing is regulated by law. Children are only allowed to practice one hour a day, and that in the morning. Other cities are talking of adopting the same regulation. There is no doubt that the piano is becoming a very prominent nuisance.

Too many of the good times are for the young. There is no reason why a man should stop having a good time because he has passed 50. The old people should get together, enter their protest, make arrangements for enjoying themselves, and leave the young folks at home to watch the house for a change.

A marble statue has been found on the island of Milo of a Grecian boxer, and is said to be a splendid work of art in a good state of preservation. It is slightly larger than the average pugilist of these times, and does not show gloves. Perhaps they did not have Marquis of Queensberry rules in the old times.

"The world do more." A prominent Texas paper, the Austin Statesman, in a leading editorial declares that "the pistol must go." That is the voice of civilization. Not one time in twenty does the pistol hit or kill the right party. The practice of carrying one in the pocket is cowardly and the result is usually disastrous.

Why do people say that a thing is like a dream to express their opinion that it is beautiful? There is nothing very pretty about most dreams. They are usually a repetition of everything wretched and unhappy that has happened during the day. To every pleasant dream you have, you have twenty that make you feel sore all next day.

As a source of wheat for export, Canada has been credited with a surplus of 20,000,000 bushels. It is now announced that the Dominion can spare at least 50,000,000 bushels. This is an increase of 18,000,000 over last year in surplus, and indicates the rapid advance of the Red River country into the grain-growing competition of the world.

The Shah of Persia knows his business. Furthermore the Shah is, to use a sporting expression, very hot stuff to deal with. News has just reached London that Abdullah Khan, governor of one of the Shah's provinces, has been boiled alive by order of the monarch because he embezzled taxes. Embezzlers do sometimes get into hot water after all.

FRANCE politely announces the transfer of Minister Roustan from Washington to Madrid as a "promotion," and sends to Washington in his stead an obscure diplomat who has been vegetating in Tangier. Considering the very light estimation in which the United States is held by French diplomats it would be but fair play to reciprocate by making Fred Douglass United States Minister to Paris.

An esteemed contemporary remarks that "the woman who lights the fire with coal oil is still abroad in the land." Begging the esteemed contempo's pardon, she is not still abroad in the land. The woman who is just going to light the fire with coal oil may be, but the woman who

just has done so—she may be still, and she may be abroad, and she may be in the land, some six feet or so in it, but she is not still abroad in the land, not by a jugful.

THE discovery of the new route across the continent of South America, by which it is possible that the journey from Lima to the eastern river ports may be reduced from thirty to four or five days, will tend to postpone the building of the proposed "back-bone" railroad. The advantages of the newly discovered short cut added to the present advantage of the water route would make a trip by the proposed railroad route a time-wasting journey.

A New York man has invented a sort of collapsible hat to be worn by women going to the theater. On the street it is an intricate maze of bows and lace, but in the house, by the pulling of a string, it becomes an unobtrusive and modest little affair. The inventor will win the gratitude of posterity if he succeeds in getting the idea adopted by the fair sex, but, being an old seafaring man, he should recall the old adage of his craft about turning a woman and a ship.

CHILDREN should be taught early that water drowns and that fire burns. The dangerous combustible oils that explode and cause death and the treacherous under-currents which drown the expert swimmer, should convey lessons of caution to the living that would never be unlearned. There are people, however, who are foolishly trusting in the accomplishment taught at a natatorium as the mother who, when asked if she was not afraid to let her daughter cross the ocean, said: "La, no; she can swim."

A New York woman has just distinguished herself by scolding a man who declined to become her son-in-law. Here is a new danger. It is bad enough for a man to be roasted by the mother of his wife, but when by avoiding that danger he simply jumps from the roasting pan into the scalding vat, there is no safety left for the poor male sex. If every man were to be tortured by the would-be mothers-in-law he has disappointed some would have a hard path to travel to the grave.

LOAFERS are as regular in their habits as business men. You can always find them at their favorite places, and generally in the same chairs. They are usually great readers, and are promptly on hand to read the morning paper. Having performed this duty, they will discuss politics until noon, when they get a beefsteak and go home. They are down town later in the day, but only for a short time, unless they are poker players. If they are poker players, their afternoons are devoted to work.

Now that the dirty journalist and disreputable newspaper man, Elliott, of Columbus, is at last behind the bars of the penitentiary, where the equally infamous Rebout harbored for a year, it is to be hoped that those who consider slander as legitimate will be somewhat chary of indulging in personal abuse. It is a strong object lesson which some may wisely take to heart, and profit thereby. A newspaper is not properly the vehicle for the gratification of personal malice, nor for the extortion of blood-money nor blackmail.

The most unique souvenir spoon is the one which has the weird design of an arched-back cat and an old woman astride a broom. It is not a new feature of the spoon collection, but it is "done" and taken with American people. It has not become a craze yet to claim descent from witches, but foreigners buy these souvenirs with avidity. They certainly represent a remarkable epoch in American history. The prehensile ancestor and the witch of Salem made a picturesque lineage, to say the least.

It was assumed that when the Great Eastern was condemned as a structure too large for profitable use upon the water, the limit of size for ocean steamers would be reached far below the dimensions of the experiment of a third of a century ago. That was 692 feet in length on deck, and was a failure for the uses it was built for. It was made of service in laying of some of the ocean cables, and within the past year or two was broken up for junk. The tendency now is to construct ships with the increase in speed. The Cunard line is building a steamer to be 600 feet in length, which is expected to break the present record. It is eighteen feet longer than the Teutonic, the latest record-breaker, and 100 feet longer than the champion of 1882. The limit does not appear.

Washing Away the Earth.
A French geologist has made a careful calculation of the amount of solid matter yearly carried off into the ocean by the action of the rivers of the world and other causes. He estimates that the reduction of the average height of the surface of the solid land is 0.006 inches each year. Making allowance for the corresponding rise in the bed of the ocean, and taking no account of the occurrence of volcanic and other exceptional phenomena—the general tendency of integration—the period at which the solid land will have ceased to exist and the surface of the earth will be covered with water has been estimated. As, however, that period is 4,500,000 years distant, the prediction need cause no immediate disquietude.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A DANLOM match led to the discovery of a house-breaker in Kalamazoo, Mich. After entering a house, he imprudently endeavored to light his way by igniting a match that was a snapping report like a toy torpedo. The noise awoke a sleeper, and he captured the house-breaker.

DEAL IN HUMAN FLESH.

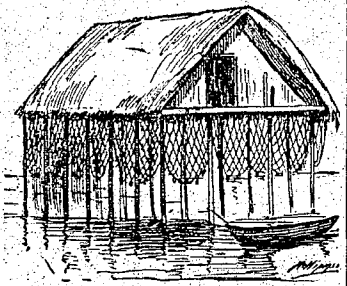
WHERE THE SLAVE-TRADE STILL EXISTS.

How the Business is Carried On, and What Sort of People Indulge in It—Description Wrought by the Slave Hunter—Scenes and Incidents—On Exhibition in the Market.

The Slave Trade.

The present crusade against the slave trade will probably prove the death-blow to this nefarious institution. Less than one hundred years ago slavery was recognized and legalized in every country on the globe, with perhaps one exception, but such has been the growth of an enlightened public opinion on this subject that now no civilized nation tolerates it, and all are engaged either directly or indirectly in efforts for the suppression of the traffic in human beings.

The African slave trade, the curse of modern times, was begun by Portugal in 1482, continued by Spain, and, with scarcely an exception, every maritime nation of Europe at one time or another found profit in the purchase and sale of the unfortunate creatures torn by violence from their homes and destined to a fate sometimes worse than death. The slave trade has in Africa brutalized a tract of country extending fifteen degrees on each side of the equator by forty degrees in width from east to west, a territory of over 4,000,000 square miles. The inhabitants of this vast extent of country, a district about equaling in size the whole of North America, are in constant war, the strong endeavoring to subdue and make captives of the weak. For two and a half centuries men and women have been



bred for sale like animals, and when the supply of natives failed, they were hunted like wild beasts. The Abbe Reynol, as long ago as 1777, computed that 9,000,000 slaves had been taken from Africa, 50 per cent. of whom had died from the sufferings endured during their transportation to other countries. Sir John Hawkins, in 1502, began the business for the English, and in two centuries the slave trade, as managed in British ships, reached enormous proportions. In 1780 the English had 130 ships engaged in the traffic, and annually transported to their colonies in America and elsewhere from 50,000 to 60,000 slaves. Bad as was this exhibit, that of the Spanish nation in its relation to the slave trade was even worse. The horrid hutcheries practiced by the conquerors of Mexico, Peru, and the West Indies practically depopulated those quarters of the world, and to fill the places of the hapless Indians, the Spaniards were forced to have recourse to African slaves. Thus the Spanish colonists early began the importation of slaves from Africa, and were the last to

comprehend the profits arising from the horrid traffic. As late as 1800, 40,000 slaves were taken from Africa, and of whom had been ruthlessly taken from their homes by the Arab traders, who annually desolated large tracts of country in the interior of Africa. The horrors of the "Middle Passage" have often been told, but not so well does the world know of the deeds perpetrated in the Dark Continent in order to furnish victims for the traffic. The slave traders and dealers of Central Africa are mostly Arabs. They are men of wealth, and in preparing for a slave raid usually employ a considerable number of professional soldiers, who are either Arabs like themselves or natives trained to the use of arms. With their hired murderers they proceed to the interior, and after locating a village they deemed it desirable to attack, by a forced march they arrive in its vicinity usually a little before daybreak. With the first ray of dawn the light can be seen from a distance, and the Arab sharpshooters, safely located in the surrounding jungle, grow men and able-bodied women who make resistance as ruthlessly murdered. The old and the very young are left to die of starvation, and only the strong of both sexes are carried off in the train of the slave dealer. As human life is cheap, little regard is felt for the lives of the helpless captives. Sometimes the marches across the desert are long, and many fall by the way. A slave too weak to carry his chains is shot, or if too far gone to be worth a charge of powder is left to die of hunger by the wayside. If a part of the slaves reach a market, the dealer will still realize largely on his investment; so he has no incentive to spare life or show mercy.

Formerly prevailing on both the east and west coasts of the Dark Continent, the slave trade is now confined to a comparatively limited area. At the beginning of this century the slaves for the Americas came from the west coast, but long since that traffic was cut off. After the west coast was closed, the Spanish Americans procured their supply from the east coast, but this, too, ceased to be a slave market after the United States, excluding Alaska, has an area of about 3,000,000 square miles, so that the peninsula of Arabia is really about one-half the size of the United States, in extent being about as long, from north to south, as the distance from St. Paul to New Orleans, and about as wide as from St. Louis to New York. The number of people in Arabia is uncertain. The lowest estimate is about 4,000,000, and the highest 15,000,000. A very little is known of the interior, it being inhabited by tribes of fanatical Mohammedans, who never have permitted the passage of foreigners through their country. But one thing we do know, and that is a large demand for slaves, and a ready sale for them at any and every part of this immense extent of country. Thousands of the Africans annually transported from their native country to Asia are sold in the markets of Muscat, Jeddah, Mecca, and Medina, but not a few of the best pass on through Arabia to Turkey.

The Turkish Empire, of which Arabia is supposed to form a part, forms by far the largest foreign market for African slaves. Notably the Sultan's dominions comprise about 5,000,000 square miles and 57,000,000 population, but leaving off Egypt, Tunis, and the independent states of the Balkans, about 1,500,000 square miles of territory and about 31,000,000 of people are governed from the Sublime Porte, the territory being about half as large as the United States, and with about half the population. In all this country slavery is still practiced, and the slaves are sold by the Turks, and people living thousands of miles away in the heart of Africa cut each other's throats in order that household service in Constantinople



During the rule of the Sultan over Egypt, the slaves were brought down the Nile to some convenient point, and thence shipped across the Red Sea or by the isthmus to Arabia. The slaves are sold by the Turks, and people living thousands of miles away in the heart of Africa cut each other's throats in order that household service in Constantinople

the Nile for the purpose of discovering the extent of the slave trade in the Soudan, and disclosed the fact that at least 50,000 slaves a year were taken from that country into Arabia and Turkey by way of the Nile and the Red Sea. The English occupa-



tion of Egypt put a stop to traffic in human beings on the Nile, and from that time on the slave caravans passed overland by routes unknown to Europeans. These routes are still followed, and in some way large caravans of slaves annually reach the shores of the Gulf and the Red Sea at points whence their shipment is comparatively safe. Those waters are diligently patrolled by men-of-war and gunboats of England, France and Italy, but the utmost diligence has not been sufficient to stop the traffic.

The Red Sea is about 1,500 miles long, and from twenty, in its narrowest part, to 250 wide. The Gulf of Aden presents 600 miles more of coast line, and to prevent communication between two shores so extensive is practically impossible. The slave caravans are halted a short distance in the country, a large boat is prepared and kept near the shore. The approach of a foreign man-of-war creates no uneasiness, for unless slaves are actually on board nothing can be done. A gunboat's officers sure that slaves are about to be embarked, may wait in the vicinity for a month or six weeks, but not the slightest misdeed can be observed. The patience of the East is proverbial. Conquer or later the gunboat must run up to Suoz or down to Aden, Massowah or Suakin for coal; then the cargo and it is waiting as patiently there as on the African coast. The gunboat reappears, but beyond a shifting of place there is nothing more suspicious to be observed on the coast. The patience of the East is proverbial. 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The Annals.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

"The tide has turned without a doubt. We see at last a change begin: The golden grain is going out. The golden ore is coming in."

There are 202,241 more sheep in Ohio now than there were in 1890. Thus does the McKinley law "ruin" our sheep raising industry.—*Det. Trib.*

Judge Cooley is one of the ablest and most upright men in the country, and his retirement from this commission will be a great loss to the public service.—*Niles Sun.*

His services to the state and to the country have won for him a measure of respect of which any one might be justly proud.—*Saginaw Courier-Herald.*

The resignation of Judge Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan as a member of the interstate commerce commission deprives that body of the service of its ablest member.—*Jackson Patriot.*

There are an even dozen states in the Union that have 1,000,000 acres or more in corn this year. Missouri stands third in the list with an acreage of 6,728,000.

Pork brings 50 cents a barrel more since the reopening of the markets in Germany and Denmark. Products of the farm are in tremendous demand this year, and are quoted everywhere at McKinley prices.—*Det. Tribune.*

In these days of wild and reckless financial schemes it is worth 50,000 honest dollars a year to have a sound Republican President in the White House, with a great big veto at hand ready for use.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The currency question is rapidly forging to the front as the all-important issue. It is more than probable that it will be more prominent than even the tariff issue in the Presidential fight next year.—*Toledo Blade.*

So far from preventing trade, the new tariff law has increased our foreign commerce. We know that this is against the interests of the free traders, but their maxims and the markets do not agree.—*Ex.*

Supreme regret is felt that Judge Cooley resigns from the interstate commerce commission, not only because so able a jurist retires from so important a field, but also because of the illness which compelled him to do so.—*Bay City Tribune.*

Every great business firm in this country will watch with anxiety the proceedings of the next Democratic Congress because that party has never had their confidence or been able to successfully solve the great questions touching the progress and prosperity of this nation.—*Ex.*

Labor day was observed as a holiday in the leading cities throughout the United States and Canada. The celebration generally took the form of parades and speech-making by labor leaders. In the New York procession a large number of women were in line.

Only Mr. Blaine's death or peremptory refusal to be a candidate can prevent his unanimous nomination for Presidency by the republican national convention. And if James G. Blaine be nominated, his election will be a foregone conclusion.—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*

The next Congress will not have to provide for a pension deficiency. General Raun says that there will be a surplus of \$8,000,000 in the pension fund. This will be sad news to the democrats who have been howling about the "profligacy" of the last Congress.—*Det. Tribune.*

It is a definite and splendid fact that the tariff reform legislation of the last Congress has created a market for over \$50,000,000 worth more of farm products than were sold last year, and this beneficent work has not yet been completed.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The tariff is a tax howls the free trader, yet Johnston & Co., hardware dealers of Chicago, in an interview with the representative of the Inter Ocean, call attention to the fact that less than twenty years ago all the galvanized sheet iron used in this country was imported and it was claimed that it could not be manufactured in the United States. The price at that time was 15 cents per pound. The Republicans raised the tariff to a protective point and its manufacture was commenced and the result is to-day galvanized sheet iron, home manufacture, better in quality than the imported ever was, is being sold at 4 and 5 cents per pound. "It will be the same with the plate," says Mr. Johnston.—*Ex.*

The Farmer's Picnic.

According to Program, last Thursday was a beautiful day and nearly five hundred of the citizens of the County took advantage of it to attend the annual Farmer's Picnic.

We were prevented from attending by unavoidable business, much to our regret, and our report must needs be very meager, as we had no reporter on the ground, expecting to be present in person.

The universal report that the tables were most bountifully supplied and nicely arranged, is only what was anticipated by those who know the proverbial generosity of the farmers of this section, and of their families on such occasions. That the dinner was enjoyed by all goes without saying.

Mr. Perry Ostrander, President of the association and Mr. E. Parker, the efficient secretary had spared neither time or labor to have every arrangement complete in every detail, and they certainly merit the reward of praise with they received on every hand.

The exercises were interspersed with excellent and appropriate music under the direction of Miss Emma DeWaele, who presided at the organ.

The address of the President was listened to with marked attention and interest, and great chunks of wisdom were gleaned from his demonstration of the different sorts of earth's gleaners. His review of the agricultural development of this country, and its future promise, will tend to encourage his hearers, some of whom were getting disheartened by the untoward frosts and drouth of the past season. "He is evidently here to stay and working as best he can for the interest of the farmers of the plains."

Rev. C. W. West gave his idea of the methods and benefit of root culture as especially adapted to this section and Mr. Breaker presented in an able manner the subject of sheep husbandry. He is one of the most successful flock owners in the county, and has a right to be considered an authority on the subject.

Mrs. Love presented the beauty of flowers in the adornment of home and their work in cultivating thought in finer channels.

A poem, (published in another column), by Mrs. H. Funck, was read by her husband and fully illustrated at every stage, by the exhibition of every fruit referred to, in almost perfection. Mr. Funck proves on his farm the capabilities of this section for fruit raising.

A brief address by Wm. C. Johnson of Grove closed the literary part of the day.

There was quite an exhibition of fruit, flowers, vegetables and grains, and that, with the social enjoyment of the day, will tend to strengthen the society, and we believe will develop it into a full fledged county fair, as we are informed, is already proposed, and started by the purchase of twenty acres of land devoted to that purpose.

We have no report of the evening's pleasures except that the program was fully carried out, and that everybody pronounced the affair as a whole, a grand success.

Crawford County.

A fair in Crawford county to day, "Why what can you raise?" I hear one say, "Your soil is so poor, you're nothing but sand, how you can raise crops, I don't understand."

Now patience my friend, till we show you our fruits. They were raised in this county, and I'm sure all the tales you have heard of our Northern land, where nothing is found but deer, pine, and sand, we want farmers that work, and they will succeed.

If they choose the right kind of soil that they need, Our soil's not all poor, I would have you know, The best land is on the hills, where apples will grow.

Now, peaches we've raised and ripened them too, You may not believe it, but I can prove it true, And peaches so delicious, they cannot be beat, By those from California be they ever so sweet. We have grapes, in large purple clusters they hang on the vine. They are Concord, though others may grow just as fine. Our vines stand the winter without any protection.

Only land that lays high must be your selection. Our potatoes are fine, so meaty and white, In size they are large the skin clear and bright, Better tasting potatoes you never will find No matter what county, no matter what kind.

And all other crops that farmers can grow, Such as hay, grain and roots, we surely can show. That they are raised here, both cattle and sheep are fine. Now don't say again you're nothing but deer, sand and pine.

We have butternuts, raised in this county this year. And walnuts too, you can see them here, The trees were raised here and I'm sure they are fine.

So you see we have fruit and nut trees, as well as pine.

Mrs. SUSAN FUNCK.

Labor day was for the first time celebrated at several points in the southern states. Before the war, Labor day was as much out of place and as little dreamed of in fact, as Christmas, with its peace and good will, was celebrated by the Apaches in war paint. Labor was a degradation, not an honor. The color line is still drawn, in some quarters at least, even in the cause of labor. But in Cincinnati yesterday a colored man from Cleveland, who came to make the annual address, having been refused the full eating privileges of the Gibson house, went to another hotel, whither he was followed by Maj. McKinley as a protest against the prejudice that did not treat him like other guests. The labor men without regard to color resented the insult to one of their members.—*Det. Journal.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, '91.

The President, said a member of the administration, who has been Mr. Harrison's guest at Cape May Point within a week, has not, except in a general way, yet given any consideration to the selection of a successor to Secretary Proctor, nor is it probable, that he will for several weeks to come. There are other things occupying his attention at present, and there is no good reason for his being in a hurry to pick out a new Secretary of War. My own impression is that two new members of the cabinet will be appointed at the same time, and that the appointments will not be made until late in October, possibly not until November. The gentleman declined to name the other member of the Cabinet, who he believes will resign, but there are reasons for believing, that it is Attorney General Miller, who is thought, to be booked for one of the new Circuit Court judgeships, although he refuses to discuss the subject.

Secretary Blaine will return to his duties at the State department not later than the 1st of October. Word was received at his Washington residence this week to get it ready for the family at once. This will be very unpleasant news for the grooms who have labored so industriously through the summer just passed to kill him, but to the thousands of patriotic Americans who admire his manly way of conducting our foreign affairs it will be most welcome news.

The board of managers of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is holding a meeting here this week. The board is composed of the following gentlemen: Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, president, Gen. Martin F. McMahon, of New York, secretary, Gen. W. J. Sewell, New Jersey; Gen. John C. Black, Illinois (ex-Commissioner of Pensions); Gen. Alfred L. Pearson, of Pennsylvania; Gen. James Barnett, of Ohio; Gen. Francis Fessenden, of Maine; Col. John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Maj. E. N. Morrill, of Kansas; Maj. George H. Boonebrake, of California, and Maj. George W. Steele, of Indiana.

Representative Mills seems to be getting alarmed at his Speakership prospects and his friends in their efforts to secure eastern support for him have been giving it out that his ideas about the free coinage of silver have lately undergone a change and that he may in the near future write a letter defining his position on the subject. And they hint that in that letter he will take a position very near to that occupied by Mr. Cleveland on the same question.

The question of the seizure of the Chilean steamer Itata, which many people feared might become a serious as well as an expensive one, has been happily settled, at a conference held here, with Secretary Foster and Attorney General Miller representing this Government, and ex-Major Grace, of New York, and Messrs. Montt, Foster and Trumbull the new Chilean government. Under the agreement reached the Itata is to be turned over to the Chilean government and the case against her for violating our neutrality laws nolle prossed in the courts; and the Chilean government is to pay to the United States a sum equal to the expenses of the cruise. Charleston in making the chase after the Itata. This is a very satisfactory ending of the matter, much more so than if the Chilean government had made a demand for heavy damages on account of the seizure.

The State department has been officially notified that Denmark, which followed Germany in excluding American pork, has followed the same example in removing restrictions upon its importations; and is now prepared to admit all that may be shipped there accompanied by the United States certificate of inspection. Secretary Rust is not doing much talking about his triumphs, but his friends are shouting as they have a right to do, for to him more than any other man is due the credit for the meat inspection law, without which the restrictions upon the importation of American pork would have been removed by Germany or by Denmark. Sec. Rust is hopeful that France will follow suit and remove the restrictions upon the importation before the close of this year.

There is to be another vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Commission, Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, having resigned on account of continued bad health. He was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, when the commission was first organized, and although he is a republican, and a majority of the Commission were then democrats he was unanimously elected chairman of the Commission.

In order to facilitate the shipment of currency to the South and West, necessary to remove the immense crops of those sections, the Treasury department has removed all the restrictions on the deposit of funds at the subtreasury in New York to cover such shipments.

If Secretary Proctor, who has been appointed to serve out the unexpired term created by the resignation of Senator Edmunds, makes as good a senator as he has a cabinet officer, Vermont will have no cause to complain.—*Albany Journal.*

HALLO!

HALLO!!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place.

It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling

Michigan.

IF YOU WANT

A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER,

Grayling, Mich.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

H. JOSEPH,

OPERA HOUSE STORE.

GRAYLING,

MICHIGAN.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

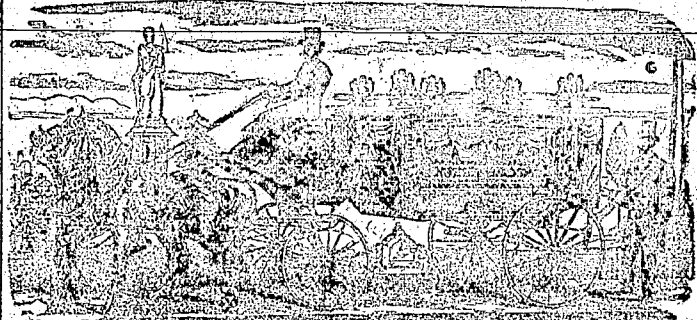
HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets. Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogema Street. Cheap. A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville. Fine Brick Store in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

O. PALMER.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES; Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable.

A. CROSS.

May 21, 91, f

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich. \$500,000 to Invest in Bonds.

Invested by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Offers of these municipalities about to close. Blank Bonds and Blanks for proceeds to be supplied without charge. All communications and inquiries will have prompt attention. This bank pays 4 per cent. on deposits, compounded semi-annually. (March, 1891.) S. D. TILGNER, President.

ADVERTISERS: If you wish to examine the paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space, write to Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St. L. D. & THOMAS.



GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Munn & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will earn over \$20 in a day. There are young men, capital not required. You are asked for. Those who want it are absolutely sure of making little fortunes. All is new.

"I'm Just Going Down to the State" and 800 other Popular Ballads, in book form, size 8 1/2 x 11, Street Music. Sent, first post, for ONLY FOUR CENTS. Complete music. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 4020

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1891.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Fresh Gold-dust, at the City Market.

W. Batterson has been granted a pension.

Go to Fournier's Drug store for School Books and Tablets.

Claggett and Pringle are headquarters for everything in Fresh Groceries.

A. F. Bradley is running a perambulating meat market.

Go to Claggett and Pringle's for nice Fresh Butter.

Highway Tax Receipts, for sale at this office.

Mrs. Henry Bates, of Otsego Lake, visiting friends here this week.

The *Avalanche* and *Detroit Tribune*, one year, for a dollar and a half.

Choice Confectionery and Cigars, at Jackson & Masters.

The spiles are all driven for the new bridge.

Simpson has just received an invoice of fresh cheese, at the City Market.

Buy your drugs and medicines of L. Fournier, registered pharmacist.

Saginaw county's potato crop is enormous, consequently 25 cents per bushels is a good price.

Highway Tax Receipts, for sale at this office.

Cab Photos, \$2.50 per doz., at the Grayling Gallery.

The new military company at Cheboygan is to be mustered into the Michigan state troops in a short time.

Highway Tax Receipts, for sale at this office.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

Mrs. D. B. Conner is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Govan, of Metamora.

Ladies will find a fine line of Eldorado for children's clothing at Claggett and Pringle's.

C. W. West, brought in the first crop of feed to be ground at Conner's new mill, last Tuesday.

A large invoice of mens', youths', and children's hats, just received, at Claggett and Pringle's.

Ladies, clean your kid gloves with Mother's Clean Soap, for sale only at Fournier's Drug Store.

The W. R. C. will give a Chicken Pie Social on Thursday evening, Oct. 1st. Supper from 5 to 8.

Go to Claggett and Pringle's for your children's shoes. Over 800 pair just received.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

There will be no preaching services in the Presbyterian church on next Sabbath. Sabbath school will be held at the usual hour.

Gents, go to Claggett and Pringle's for your Neck Wear. They have the latest line in town, made to order.

For a good clock, at a low price call on G. W. Smith.

The person holding ticket 364, is the lucky one who drew the furniture set at Conner's, given as a premium for trade.

The best Pickles in town are found, at Simpson's City Market.

G. W. Smith makes a specialty of emblematic pins and charms. Prices reasonable. Try him.

The influx of railroad men has made it lively for the past week, at the hotels. Work has fairly begun all along the line from here to Twin Lakes.

Ladies call at Claggett and Pringle's and see the great bargains they are offering in towels, only 25 cents, worth twice the money.

Frank S. Davis was in town the first of the week, considerably improved in health, but yet suffering with rheumatism.

Take your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry to G. W. Smith, the Jeweler, for repairs. All work warranted.

G. W. Smith has just received a large assortment of Clocks, of different styles, which he will sell at low figures.

Dr. Curmulla was called to Cheney last Thursday to attend Mrs. D. Johnson who he found very sick with malarial fever.—*Ros. News.*

Do you know that your subscription to the *Avalanche* is past due? Come in with your \$8.

Experienced and Registered Pharmacists on hand day and night to attend to the wants of my patrons. L. Fournier.

The Royal Bay-Pake is for sale here, and is the best in the market, but if it doesn't rain soon, a fine trout comb is all that will be needed this year.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." This new *Avalanche* is a beauty. Call at Fournier's and see them. Only 12.50 per dozen.

Everybody will want to attend the Bay County Fair, next week.

Did you see the cork shoes for men, at Bell's. They are only \$3, and are worth twice the money.

Miss Josephine Perry, of Orion, the guest of Mrs. Wm. Brink, has returned to her home.

Claggett and Pringle have just received their new Teas. They are the first pickings and very choice. Try them.

Every Man, Woman, and Child should buy their shoes at Claggett & Pringle's. A large assortment and prices rock bottom.

Miss Lizzie Bradley, came down from her school in Frederic to stay over Sunday.

None but the purest drugs and chemicals used in dispensing. Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes, at the lowest prices. L. Fournier.

Advertisers are notified that hereafter no standing advertisements will be changed later than Tuesday, and locals should be handed in by Tuesday afternoon.

On account of the illness of Rev. Mr. Geyer, there was no service at the Presbyterian church last Sunday.

F. R. Deckrow has concluded to continue in the Wind Mill business, and thinks Grayling is good enough for him for a location. See ad. in another column.

Mrs. BURTON HARRISON, the author of "The Anglomaniacs," has written a new novel of New York life which *The Century* will print. It is said to deal with divorce.

The grangers of Kalkaska and adjoining counties picknicked at the fair grounds in the former place Saturday. State Lecturer Mars delivered an address.

M. Simpson has just received a full line of Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Flour &c., &c., at the City Market on Cedar Street. He can supply your tables better than any other store.

R. Hanson was in Grand Rapids yesterday in the interest of our S. W. railroad. We hope this meeting will settle the enterprise for good. We need the road.

Henry Funk, of South Branch, brought in some of "Ladies Blush" apples, this week, which in coloring and quality were pronounced perfect by competent judges.

The new Aristotype is bound to go. Combining superior beauty of detail, high enamel finish, and much greater permanency. It is a decided advance in Photography.

Bonnell makes them, \$9.50 per doz.

Mr. Boyce of Lansing, was in town Tuesday. He reports everything flourishing in that locality, and says grain is coming into the mill, of excellent quality.

Rev. J. J. Willets, pastor of the M. P. Church, Crawford mission, wishes to extend his heart-felt thanks to the people of Pere Cheney, for their kind donation.

When your cash sales aggregate \$12 you will be presented with your choice of the House Keepers Companion or Life of P. T. Barnum. The goods cost you nothing extra and are if anything cheaper than before. Call for a card, at O. J. Bell's.

A. C. Sly, of Roscommon, was registered at the West Branch House, Monday. He is the gentleman who recently bought out Mr. Dudley's interest in the Roscommon Democrat. The politics of the paper will remain unchanged.—*West Branch Herald.*

We are under obligations to E. T. Bennett, Sec. of the Bay County Agricultural Society, for tickets to their fair, Sept. 22-25. Bay county has taken a place in the front rank for county exhibits and this year promises to be better than ever.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church held their annual meeting last Friday evening, and elected the following officers:

President, Mrs. Martin; Vice-President, Mrs. Martin; Secretary, Miss Nora Masters; Treasurer, Mrs. Geyer.

John Walker started for Old Englund yesterday, hoping the foggy air of the Empire will be better for the health of his wife, who has suffered greatly from neuralgia, here. They will be missed by the old settlers, as they are pioneers.

Mrs. Benson and children have returned from a lengthy visit to relatives in the Southern part of the State. We are under many obligations to Miss Neva and Master Forrest for a fine basket of fruit.

Our thanks are due Charles Franz for a couple of fine turnips of large proportions.

The following is practical and points out why a person should pay promptly for the paper he reads, says the Gladwin Leader: "Persons who patronize papers should pay promptly, for the press possesses peculiar power in pushing forward public prosperity. If the printer is paid promptly, and pockets kept plenteous by prompt paying patrons he puts his pen to his paper in peace; his paragraphs are more pointed; he paints pictures of passing events in more pleasing colors, and the perusal of his paper is a pleasure to the people. Paste this piece of proverbial philosophy in some place where all persons can peruse it."—*Arctic Review.*

Supervisor George Fauble, of Grove, carries an ounce of rebel lead in his body, which has given him great trouble for nearly thirty years, and now renders him utterly helpless. From the irritation, a large abscess has formed, and his left side is paralyzed.

Mrs. Willis Gaffey, of Owego county, N. Y., arrived here yesterday, on a visit to her father, J. K. Bates. She was here ten years ago with her grandfather with whom she was living and this is her first visit since. She is considerably surprised and pleased with the changes in our village. Her coming was a complete surprise to the family, but none the less pleasant for that.

Miss Pauline Damek, the new teacher of the primary department in our schools, arrived in the village Friday morning. She presented herself Monday morning, and signified her willingness to begin duties, but some misunderstanding in the other departments caused the postponement of opening the school for another week.—*Ros. Democrat.*

This is to announce that the weather in this summer has been without a parallel since the morning of the corresponding week of last year, and imports showed a decline of 20 per cent. The concurrent decrease of imports and increase of exports which the free traders say cannot happen is taking place before their very eyes.—*Det. Tribune.*

Whether or not Secretary Blaine's physical ailments be exaggerated by his opponents, the fact still stands out like a big white house on a Kansas prairie that it is an immense tribute to his ability and genius to concede that nothing but the probability of his early death can prevent his nomination by a great party for the highest office in the gift of the people.—*National Tribune.*

According to Dun's Trade Review exports for the past week showed an increase of 50 cent over those of the corresponding week of last year, and imports showed a decline of 20 per cent. The concurrent decrease of imports and increase of exports which the free traders say cannot happen is taking place before their very eyes.—*Det. Tribune.*

Salesmen Wanted.

If you want a good paying position write D. H. Patty the nurseryman at Geneva, N. Y. He wants men to commence work at once taking orders for trees, shrubs and vines. He pays from \$30 to \$75 per month and expenses and promises steady work the year around to successful salesmen. For full particulars address D. H. Patty, Geneva, N. Y.

Extraordinary Offer.

Every subscriber to the *Avalanche* who has paid in advance can have the *DETROIT TRIBUNE* ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

The *Tribune* has moved to the front place in Michigan Journalism and is without doubt the best weekly paper for Michigan readers.

Call and see sample copy.

Wanted.

Sawing for Portable Mill, capacity, 10 to 12 M. per day.

E. A. STIMSON, ST. CHARLES, MICH.

For Rent.

Good opening for a Shoemaker. I will rent the shop formerly occupied by C. O. McLaughlin. Call on E. M. Roffee or Wm. Woodburn, for terms and etc.

For Sale.

A GOOD House and two lots with large barn, and two vacant lots, will be sold at a bargain. This property is as desirably located as any in this village. Enquire at this office or of Christian Range.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other line work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

Aug. 18th, '87.

WIND MILLS!!

DO You Want

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If so, the EUREKA takes the lead. Parties who are going to purchase a Mill can save money and get the best Mill manufactured of

F. R. DECKROW, Grayling.

WIND MILLS, TANKS AND FIXTURES, THRESHERS, ENGINES.

Horse Powers, Portable Saw Mills, Feed Grinders, &c., &c., &c.

Write me for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

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JOSEPH CHARRON, May 3, t. f.

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The census reports since 1850 show a steadily increasing discrepancy between the assessed valuation for taxation of property in the United States and its true value. They also show not only a steady increase in wealth, but an increase in the per capita ratio. In 1850, the per capita wealth of the United States was \$714; in 1870, it was \$780; in 1880, it was \$870; and in 1890, it was at least \$1,000. We have not only grown in population, but the average possessions of every inhabitant in the country have been increased.—*Toledo Blade.*

Whether or not Secretary Blaine's physical ailments be exaggerated by his opponents, the fact still stands out like a big white house on a Kansas prairie that it is an immense tribute to his ability and genius to concede that nothing but the probability of his early death can prevent his nomination by a great party for the highest office in the gift of the people.—*National Tribune.*

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No Wonder.

Some time ago we received a letter from a subscriber asking us the reason why he had so much trouble with his flock in Winter. He said he always lost a good many sheep before Spring. We asked him to detail his system which he did. We found that he was keeping his sheep all through the Winter in a partially unprotected condition and that he fed nothing but dry feed. It cannot be expected that sheep will keep in health if they are exposed to the Winter storms. The animal will bear a great deal of cold but it cannot stand exposure to the wet. But The Rural and Stockman has tried with all its energy for years to impress upon flockmasters the importance and the needed necessity of providing their flocks with something beside dry food; and it never advised its readers to pursue a course in which there is more profit than there will be found in providing green food. Those who have ensilage will use that. But roots cut up and mixed with meal will be excellent. No one who has been induced to do this regrets doing it. It is not best to feed, too many roots, especially to the breeding ewes, but feed some even if they must be purchased.—*Western Rural.*

Sheep Fertilization.

Much has been written in praise of the sheep's improvement of the soil, and yet there are thousands who have no conception of the completeness with which they improve and fertilize the land. Of course it is well understood that they clean the land. Good-by to weeds when sheep are kept in a field. But their droppings are exceedingly rich and valuable and no animal will fertilize a piece of ground all over like a sheep. It is claimed, too, that the soil is fertilized from the wool's contact with it when the sheep are lying upon it. This is too fine a point for us to determine, but we do know that sheep pay a considerable dividend in their fertilization of land. The more one studies the character of the sheep the more he will be impressed with it as a source of profit. The wool, the carcass, and its benefit to the land makes the animal a "daisy" to use a slang phrase—as a money getter.—*Western Rural.*

Certain sections of the country become noted for the production of certain crops and for the excellence of their products. In certain parts of Michigan and Indiana, for instance, they grow celery. The result always is that when a locality is celebrated for any line of production it attracts buyers for that article, and excites to some degree competition, and produces better prices. The Rural and Stockman thinks that every farmer that is at all suited to sheep husbandry ought to have a flock of sheep. But there are sections where a few farmers have flocks and they may be extra good flocks. Now if the other farmers of such a locality would enter upon the business of raising sheep and growing wool they might make their locality known as a sheep and wool producing section, and attract buyers just as others products attracts them to those sections where they are made a specialty.—*Western Rural.*

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DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When you are in need

of anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES

SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

Stationery or TOILET ARTICLES,

It will Pay you to Call and see me

AT THE CORNER DRUG STORE.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUND.

L. FOURNIER,

Grayling, Michigan.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

GOING NORTH.

Exp. Mail. Accommodation.

P. M. A. M.

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